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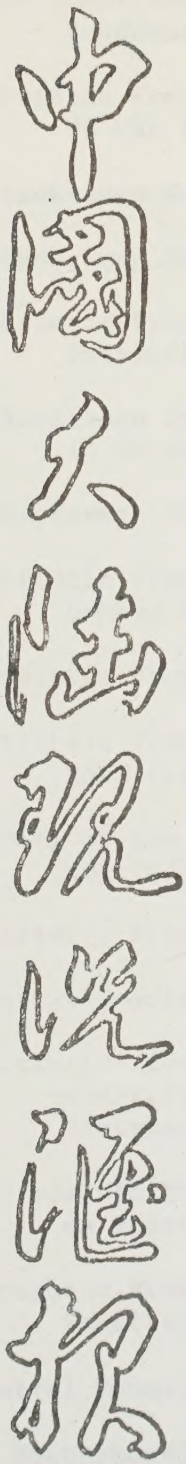

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Statements by Lao Patriotic Front
on Indochina

May-December, 1972*

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* For statements by LPF from December 9, 1971 to April 19, 1972, see Current Background No. 959 (72-14).

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Alliance Committee of Lao Patriotic Neutralist Forces Condemns US War Escalation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1972)

the alliance committee of the lao patriotic neutralist forces issued a statement on may 14, sternly condemning u.s. imperialism for its new war escalation against north viet nam including the mining of its ports, according to kpl.

the statement said that in spite of the ignominious failure of the policy of "laotianization", "vietnamization" and "khmerization" of the war, u.s. imperialism is obdurately intensifying the war and sabotaging the paris conference on viet nam. these acts of the u.s. imperialists constitute a crude encroachment upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the democratic republic of viet nam, a flagrant violation of the 1954 geneva agreements on viet nam and the elementary principles of international law. they are also a gross infringement upon the right to free navigation of the nations.

it expressed full support to the may 10, 1972 statement of the d.r.v.n. government and the may 12, 1972 statement of the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government, and demanded that the u.s. imperialists immediately remove the mines and the blockade of north viet nam's harbours and stop the bombing and other acts of war against the d.r.v.n.

Lao Patriotic Front Central Committee Spokesman Condemns US War Escalation in Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1972)

the spokesman of the lao patriotic front central committee issued a statement on may 19 sternly denouncing u.s. imperialism for its new war escalation against viet nam, according to kpl.

the statement says, "recently, u.s. president nixon ordered the u.s. air force to mine and blockade in other ways the sea approaches to the d.r.v.n., and to conduct intensified attacks on all the provinces in north viet nam including such heavily-populated areas as hanoi the capital and haiphong the port city, and dams and economic and cultural establishments of that country. at the same time, more u.s. warships including aircraft-carriers have been sent to the territorial waters of the d.r.v.n. to shell its territory.

"this constitutes a serious challenge to the indochinese peoples and the world people at large, including the american people."

the statement points out that along with this act of war intensification, the u.s. imperialists have resorted to tricks and the "peace" hoax. their aim is to sabotage the paris conference on viet nam and refuse to settle the viet nam issue on the basis of the 7-point proposal of the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government, with its two clarified key points.

the statement says, "true to the joint declaration of the indochinese peoples' summit conference, the lao people are resolved to stand shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal vietnamese and khmer peoples to defeat the war escalation of the u.s. imperialists -- the common enemy of the indochinese peoples -- and win final victory.

"the lao patriotic front warmly supports the statement of may 18, 1972 of the foreign ministry of the d.r.v.n., and the vietnamese people's righteous struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. it gives unreserved backing to the correct, fair, reasonable stand of the d.r.v.n. government and that of the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government on a peaceful settlement of the viet nam problem."

LPFCC Spokesman Condemns US War Escalation Against DRVN

(NCNA-English Peking, June 18, 1972)

the spokesman of the central committee of the lao patriotic front issued a statement on june 15 energetically protesting against the rabid acts of war escalation against the democratic republic of viet nam taken by the u.s. imperialists, according to kpl.

the statement says, "defying the ever stronger protest and condemnation by the peace- and justice-loving governments and peoples including the american people, the nixon administration has frenziedly escalated the war against north viet nam in an extremely serious manner. since early june 1972, it has used large numbers of aircraft including b-52s to bomb various provinces of the d.r.v.n. from the plains to the mountain areas, including hanoi -- the capital city -- and the viet nam-china border area. u.s. aircraft have attacked many hospitals, schools, cultural and social establishments, factories, enterprises, dykes and dams, and heavily populated areas. they have even mined and blockaded the d.r.v.n's ports, particularly the haiphong port. at the same time, artillery from u.s. warships off the shore has shelled the vietnamese territory round the clock.

"recently, the nixon clique has sent many more warships and b-52 strategic bombers to southeast asia, and built more military bases in thailand in service of the intensification of the war in indochina. it has also declared that it will set no limit to its acts of war in this region."

the statement points out, "these aggressive moves of the u.s. constitute a serious infringement on the 1954 geneva agreements on viet nam, an encroachment on the vietnamese people's fundamental national rights, a gross violation of international law, and a breach of the u.s. commitment in 1968 to stop completely and unconditionally the bombing and other acts of war against the d.r.v.n., thus threatening peace and security in asia and the world."

the statement says, "by these reckless acts, the nixon clique hopes it can intimidate the vietnamese people and ward off the complete failure of its 'vietnamization' policy. however, these acts have only deepened the hatred of the vietnamese people in both parts of their country, and steeled their determination to mete out still heavier punishments to the aggressors."

the statement declares, "the lao patriotic front and the lao people energetically protest against and severely condemn these acts of war escalation of the u.s. imperialists against the d.r.v.n., and denounce the heinous crimes they have committed against the vietnamese people.

"the l.p.f. and the lao people warmly support the righteous stand of the d.r.v.n. and demand that the nixon administration stop the mining and blockade of the approaches to the d.r.v.n. ports, end the bombing and other acts of war against north viet nam, terminate the 'vietnamization' program, restart the negotiations at the paris conference in a serious manner and respond to the 7-point solution, put forth by the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government, the two key points of which have been elaborated."

the statement continues, "the l.p.f. severely warns the thai reactionary authorities, and demands that they stop allowing the u.s. to use thai troops and thai territory in service of the u.s. war of aggression in indochina."

"the l.p.f. and the lao people warmly support the righteous and certainly victorious struggle of the heroic vietnamese armies and people in both parts of the country, and enthusiastically hail the resounding victories they have won recently."

"the l.p.f. and the lao people firmly believe that the vietnamese people will achieve their glorious cause, namely, liberating south viet nam, defending and building north viet nam, and proceeding toward peaceful reunification of the fatherland."

the statement says in conclusion, "true to the joint declaration of the indochinese people's summit conference, the l.p.f. and the lao people always stand shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal vietnamese and cambodian peoples in a resolute common struggle to drive the u.s. imperialist aggressors out of the indochinese peninsula and to bring genuine peace, independence and sovereignty to all the indochinese countries. no reactionary force on earth can prevent the indochinese peoples from advancing toward their goal."

LPFCC Spokesman Denounces US Crimes in North Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, June 30, 1972)

the spokesman of the lao patriotic front central committee issued a statement on june 28, condemning u.s. imperialism for conducting wanton air attacks on populated centres and dykes and dams in north viet nam, according to kpl.

the statement said: "the u.s. imperialists, in a very savage manner, have increased their bombardments on the democratic republic of viet nam. particularly on june 26 and 27, they sent many flights of planes to bomb and strafe hanoi, nam dinh and other heavily populated urban centres in the d.r.v.n. u.s. aircraft struck at dykes and dams, factories and other economic establishments, causing heavy losses in lives and property to the population."

the statement said: "the lao patriotic front energetically condemns these acts of war of the u.s. imperialists. we fully support the statement of june 26, 1972 of the d.r.v.n. foreign ministry, and demand that the nixon administration stop at once the bombing of dykes and dams, and all other acts of war encroaching upon the sovereignty and security of the d.r.v.n."

the statement said: "we are convinced that no military adventure, no political trick of the u.s. imperialists can scare the vietnamese people struggling for their legitimate interests. the struggle of the vietnamese people to defend and build socialism in the north, liberate the south, and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country will certainly triumph."

Lao Patriotic Front and Alliance Committee of Lao Patriotic Neutralist Forces Issue Joint Declaration

(NCNA-English Peking, June 30, 1972)

a joint declaration severely denouncing u.s. imperialism for continuing its aggressive war against laos and the whole of indochina was issued by the recent political conference of the lao patriotic front and the alliance committee of the lao patriotic neutralist forces. the declaration calls on the people of laos to cooperate closely with the fraternal peoples of viet nam and cambodia and resolutely foil the aggressive schemes of u.s. imperialism, according to a kpl report.

the joint declaration points out that the u.s. imperialists have taken dangerous steps of war escalation in indochina, rendering the situation there and in southeast asia as a whole more serious than ever, threatening peace in this region and the rest of the world. in laos alone, the nixon administration has dispatched dozens of thai regular battalions along with a large quantity of u.s. weapons and other war materials to back the "nibbling" attacks conducted by the vientiane puppet

army and vang pao "special forces" against the liberated zone under the control of the lao patriotic forces. at the same time, it sent large numbers of aircraft including b-52 strategic bombers to strike at the liberated zone.

it says, the great victory of strategic significance won by the lao patriotic armed forces and people in smashing the war adventures of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys has testified to the invincible strength of the lao patriotic forces, the disintegration of the puppet army and the inevitable bankruptcy of the "nixon doctrine" in laos.

the conference, it continues, unanimously holds that through the fierce test of strength between us and the enemy, the two forces -- the l.p.f. and the l.p.n.f. -- together with the people across the country have shown that they are highly determined to fight the enemy. the liberated zone has been consolidated on all planes and expanded. the patriotic armed forces have grown up unceasingly and have taken the initiative in assaulting the enemy on all fronts. the people in the enemy-controlled areas have become ever more awakened, driving the u.s. imperialists and their henchmen deeper into the impasse and increasing their political isolation.

it notes: "in spite of their heavy defeats on the whole indochinese battlefield, the u.s. imperialists and their hirelings, stubborn and bellicose, have recently kept on prolonging their war and implementing the 'nixon doctrine' in laos by introducing increasing numbers of thai troops into laos along with large quantities of american weapons and other war materials. the u.s. has also built another airbase in thailand as a springboard to further its war of aggression in our country and the other indochinese countries, consolidated and reinforced the vientiane puppet army, and resorted to all forms of psy-war."

it says: "these moves of the nixon clique under whatever form, are desperate, reckless acts. the higher they escalate the war and the more they commit crimes against the people, the stronger the condemnation and opposition by the people the world over, including the american people.

"operating on a victorious and strong position, the entire lao people, in cooperation with the fraternal vietnamese and cambodian peoples, are resolved to frustrate all the military adventures of the u.s. imperialists and their henchmen, and forge ahead to win yet greater successes, making laos a genuinely peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral, unified and prosperous country.

"the conference unanimously holds that in whatever circumstances, the lao problem must be settled among the laotians themselves on the basis of the 5-point political solution of march 6, 1970 and the 2-point proposal of june 22, 1971 of the l.p.f."

the joint declaration says: "the conference energetically condemns the new steps of war escalation taken by the u.s. imperialists against the democratic republic of viet'nam, a socialist country. it resolutely denounces the nixon clique for perpetrating savage crimes against the vietnamese people and increasing its air and naval attacks

against south and north viet nam. it considers these moves an insolent challenge to the peoples in indochina, asia and the rest of the world."

it says: "the conference calls upon the people within the country, regardless of religion, age, sex and political tendency to strengthen further their unity, heighten their vigilance, and seize this opportunity to step up their struggle against u.s. aggression and win new victories.

"the conference calls on the people in the liberated zone and all the officers and men of the two patriotic forces to march forward to foil all the aggressive schemes and acts of the u.s. imperialists and their henchmen, to defend and build the liberated zone on all planes into a strong base for the protracted war of our entire people."

in conclusion, the joint declaration says: "the conference expresses the conviction that the lao people's struggle against u.s. aggression, for national salvation, an integral part of the national liberation movement in the world, which is enjoying the sympathy and support of the socialist countries, the nationalist countries and the peace- and justice-loving people all over the world, will certainly overcome all difficulties and hardships and win complete victory."

LPFCC Spokesman Denounces Thai Reactionaries' Participation in US War

(NCNA-English Peking, July 5, 1972)

the spokesman of the l.p.f. central committee issued a statement on july 1 denouncing the thai reactionary administration for serving the u.s. in its war of aggression in indochina, according to kpl.

the statement says:

"now where the nixon administration is frenziedly escalating its war of aggression in viet nam, laos and cambodia, the thai reactionaries are doing their level best to serve the u.s. imperialists' plan. they have dispatched many more thai combat units to laos to fight the u.s. war, and accommodate u.s. troops and aircraft including b-52s coming from south viet nam or other places. with their agreement, the u.s. imperialists have built more military bases, especially air bases, in thailand to be used in the u.s. war of aggression in indochina and for the repressing of the thai patriotic movement."

the statement says, "by taking these acts, the thai government has involved thailand ever more deeply in the u.s. war of aggression on the indochinese peninsula and in asia as a whole, by converting thailand into a new-type colony of the u.s., it is betraying the legitimate interests of the thai people and is undermining the peace and friendship between the thai people and their neighbours."

the statement demands that the thai administration stop all its service to the u.s. war in laos, viet nam and cambodia. it must, dismantle the american bases in

thailand, bring the u.s. troops and war materials out of thailand, stop sending thai troops to laos, and take home all the troops it has sent here.

the statement says, "the lao people, who nurture a time-honoured friendship to the thai people, are certain that the bangkok reactionaries will be punished in a severe manner by the heroic thai people who are waging a successful revolutionary struggle under the leadership of the thai patriotic front."

LPFCC Spokesman Condemns Intensified US Bombing of Quang Tri

(NCNA-English Peking, July 20, 1972)

the spokesman of the lao patriotic front central committee has issued a statement condemning wanton u.s. air attacks on the newly-liberated province of quang tri in south viet nam, according to kpl.

the statement, dated july 13, gave an account of the u.s. imperialists' crimes in wantonly bombing and strafing the quang tri people.

it noted, "these frenzied acts cannot intimidate the people of quang tri, nor ward off further defeats."

the statement said, "the l.p.f. and the lao people resolutely protest and severely condemn these atrocious acts of the u.s. imperialists and the saigon puppets, and demand that the u.s. imperialists put an end to their war of aggression against viet nam, laos and cambodia, negotiate seriously at the paris conference, withdraw totally and unconditionally all u.s. troops from south viet nam and settle the viet nam issue on the basis of the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government's 7-point proposal, the two key points of which have been clarified. otherwise they will have to take all the consequences.

"the l.p.f. and the lao people warmly hail the brilliant victories won by the army and people in quang tri province in the past three months, and fully support the statement of july 11, 1972 of the foreign ministry of the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government."

"in the spirit of the indochinese people's summit conference, the lao people will continue siding with the fraternal vietnamese and cambodian peoples in the common resistance to u.s. imperialism and its running dogs. final victory belongs to the indochinese people," the statement concluded.

Lao Patriotic Front Denounces US Imperialist Sabotage of Geneva Agreements on Laos

(NCNA-English Peking, July 23, 1972)

the central committee of the lao patriotic front issued a statement on july 20 on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the geneva agreements on laos, vehemently denouncing u.s. imperialism for systematically sabotaging the agreements, according to kpl.

the statement pointed out that facts in the past ten years have irrefutably demonstrated that the u.s. imperialists "have seriously undermined peace, and crudely trampled underfoot the independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity of laos, and openly sabotaged the 1962 geneva agreements on laos, thereby increasing the tension in laos as well as in indochina and in southeast asia. u.s. imperialism is the most dangerous and most wicked enemy of the lao people and the other indochinese peoples."

the statement said that by july 23, 1972, ten years will have elapsed since the 1962 geneva agreements on laos were signed. "but so far, the fundamental national rights of the lao people, the peace and national concord of laos have not been achieved because the u.s. imperialists have systematically sabotaged these agreements and conducted a war of aggression in laos in an attempt to turn it into a new-type colony and a war base of the united states in southeast asia."

the statement condemned the u.s. imperialists for engineering the april 19, 1964 putsch, overthrowing the government of national union, introducing into laos ever more u.s. military advisers, weapons and war materials and launching large-scale attacks against the lao liberated zone, thereby aggravating the tension in laos.

it pointed out that in recent years, the u.s. imperialists, carrying out the plan for "laosization" of their war in furtherance of the "nixon doctrine", have frenziedly escalated their war of aggression in laos and brought it to an unprecedented degree of fierceness. u.s. imperialism has mobilized its aircraft of various types, including b-52 strategic bombers, taking off from their bases in thailand, south viet nam, guam, and from the u.s. 7th fleet, to launch, night and day, indiscriminate raids against the liberated zone.

it said, "along with this most atrocious air war, the nixon administration has made every effort to consolidate and develop the lao puppet troops, bringing their strength to about 60,000 men. it has dispatched to laos tens of thousands of thai combat troops and saigon puppet soldiers, and undertaken repeated large-scale nibbling attacks against the liberated zone from north to south. wherever it goes, it has carried out the 'kill all, burn all, destroy all' policy. it compelled by force of arms thousands of people to settle in concentration camps dubbed as 'refugee camps' where they live in misery."

with a view to covering up the above military activities, u.s. imperialism has endeavoured to strengthen the vientiane administration while retaining for it the label of

"tripartite government of national union" in an attempt to fool public opinion at home and abroad. it has used this administration to slander the lao patriotic front and the democratic republic of viet nam, to conceal its sabotage of the 1962 geneva agreements and its intervention and aggression in laos.

the statement said that to safeguard their sacred fundamental national rights, the lao patriotic forces and people have fought resolutely, and defeated successively all u.s. manoeuvres to escalate the war of aggression. "the enemy's nibbling attacks of all sizes against the liberated zone have been smashed by the lao patriotic armed forces and people who have inflicted on the enemy heavy losses, and have driven him further into the impasse. a great quantity of u.s. weapons and war materials have been destroyed or captured. so far, over 2,300 u.s. planes of various types have been shot down or destroyed on the ground; the myth about the u.s. 'air power' has thus been exploded."

it said, "the liberated zone -- a solid base of the lao revolution, including over two-thirds of the territory and extending in a single stretch from north to south, has not only been safeguarded but is also consolidated in all respects, and is steadily expanding.

"the lao patriotic forces and people, tested and steeled in the protracted and arduous struggle, have undergone a continuous growth, and are capable of defeating all enemy attacks.

"the national unity of all nationalities, social strata and political tendencies has been continuously strengthened and developed into an ever broader national united front against u.s. aggression. the fighting solidarity between the lao patriotic front and the lao patriotic neutralist forces has been strengthened with every passing day. the influence of the lao patriotic front and the role of the patriotic neutralist forces have been steadily enhanced in the country and in the international arena."

the statement pointed out, "these are victories of very important strategic significance. they have dealt a severe blow at the 'nixon doctrine', contributed to the common victories of the indochinese peoples, and opened up now, fine prospects for the struggle of the lao people against u.s. aggression, for national salvation."

the statement said, "while fighting resolutely against u.s. aggression, the lao patriotic front persists, nevertheless, in its good will and desire to peacefully settle the lao problem. the lao problem is one of u.s. intervention, aggression, and sabotage of the 1962 geneva agreements on laos. if it is to be resolved, the americans must end their intervention and aggression in laos, respect the 1962 geneva agreements on laos, and, first and foremost, stop completely and unconditionally the bombing of lao territory. the affairs of laos must be settled among the lao themselves on the basis of the 5-point political solution of the lao patriotic front and in conformity with the fundamental principles of the 1962 geneva agreements and the realities of the present situation in laos.

"prince souvanna phouma must free himself from the pressure of the u.s. imperialists and the right-wing extremists, and accept the just and reasonable proposals of the lao patriotic front for a peaceful settlement of

the lao problem with a view to putting an early end to the u.s. war of aggression, restoring peace, and achieving national concord in laos."

the statement called on the entire lao people to clearly realize the u.s. schemes of aggression, strengthen further their unity, enhance their vigilance, and stand ready to defeat all aggressive manoeuvres of the u.s. imperialists.

in conclusion the statement said that with the national unity and the firm determination of the lao people to fight, with the militant solidarity of the three indochinese peoples, and with the assistance and support of the peoples in the world, the lao people's anti-u.s. struggle for national salvation will certainly end in victory. a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral, unified and prosperous laos will certainly be achieved.

Lao Patriotic Front "White Paper" on US Aggression in Laos

(NCNA-English Peking, July 24, 1972)

on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the 1962 geneva agreement on laos, the central committee of the lao patriotic front has published a "white paper" on july 18, exposing the u.s. imperialist crimes in pushing ahead the "laotianization" of the war, according to kpl.

the preface summarizing the situation in laos says that no sooner had the 1962 geneva agreement been signed, the u.s. imperialists seriously violated this accord by using many perfidious manoeuvres to sabotage the lao government of national union and launching the pro-u.s. armed forces in big operations against the lao patriotic forces.

the first part of the "white paper" deals with the policy of "laotianization" pursued by u.s. imperialism in laos.

after exposing the u.s. imperialist uninterrupted intervention and aggression in laos for a long time under the pretext of "military aid", it says, "attached to the u.s. embassy, the usaid agency has thousands of employees and representatives in the five military sectors of the vientiane administration, serving in fact as a logistic outfit for the americans in laos." "the number of american personnel in laos at present amounts to 12,000."

it adds, "to effect a collective participation of the puppets in indochina and south east asia in the implementation of the policy to 'pit indochinese against indochinese', 'asians against asians', the nixon administration plots to rig up a regional alliance between bangkok, vientiane, phnompenh and saigon."

"in this area, the role of thailand appears ever more clearly as storm-troops of the united states."

it adds, "moreover, much attention has been paid by the nixon administration to building up the 'special forces' in laos.

"it has rapidly boosted them to over 20,000 (at time over 30,000) men and set up a number of mobile and well equipped battalions and regiments. it has spent between 150 and 200 million dollars each year on them.

"once consolidated, reinforced and better equipped, the 'special forces' will become the u.s. storm-troops in the lao battlefield."

the second part of the "white paper" lays bare the u.s. imperialists' intensified "special war" in laos.

pointing to the facts that u.s. imperialism steps up the participation of thai accomplice troops and saigon puppet troops in its aggressive war, the paper says, "from the use of the saigon puppet troops to launch strategic offensives against laos to the sending of thai regular troops to directly participate in the ground war in laos, nixon has developed the formula for the 'laotianization' of the war with a new form: puppet troops in laos (mainly 'special forces') plus indochinese and asian puppet troops plus maximum logistic and firepower of the u.s. air force taking off from bases in indochina and outside it."

the paper also cites numerous facts to unmask the u.s. imperialists' wanton bombing of laos.

the "white paper" points out that, putting into application the "key target bombing" plan, for 120 straight days from october 1970 to february 1971, u.s. tactical and strategic planes concentrated on the southern laos liberated areas, releasing 389,000 tons of bombs, that is, about 3,400 tons each day.

it notes, "u.s. artillery fire has made hundreds of thousands of lao homeless and driven them into the mountains. according to preliminary estimates, the number of civilians, (mostly women and children), victims of nixon's massive air war, since 1969 has run into tens of thousands, including about 30,000 deaths."

severely denouncing the "pacification" programme carried out by u.s. imperialism to savagely suppress the people, the paper continues, "to carry out 'pacification', the americans and their puppets combine economic bribery, political deception and military coercion, with violence as the prime measure. they strengthen their grip on the countryside and intensify their mopping-up operations to subjugate and repress the population".

it states, "the people in the 'refugees' settlements' in particular, and those in the u.s.-puppet controlled areas in general, are rising up ever more energetically to smash the 'pacification' policy, the herding of the population into 'refugees' settlements', and seeking every way to escape from these new-type concentration camps."

it adds that the u.s. imperialist war in laos has been meeting with heavy setbacks. 1,364 u.s. planes were shot down or destroyed by the lao patriotic armed forces and people. the so-called u.s. "strength" in laos is being broken. the formula of "laotianization" of the war is becoming ineffective. nixon's strategy of "intensified special war" is facing a serious setback.

the third part of the "white paper" reiterates the five-point statement on a political solution of the lao problem put forth by the lao patriotic front and its two-point proposal of june 22, 1971.

it says, "these are positive proposals, reflecting the new endeavours of the lao patriotic front. the 'five-points' have enjoyed warm sympathy and support from public opinion inside and outside laos."

the lao patriotic forces and people are firmly confident that the peace- and justice-loving peoples and governments and world forces of peace and democracy will support ever more firmly the just stand and effort for peace of the lao patriotic forces and people.

"inspired by this support, the lao patriotic forces and people will march forward to fresh victories in their war for national salvation and against u.s. aggression," the "white paper" concludes.

Lao Patriotic Front Central Committee Supports RSVN Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1972)

the central committee of the lao patriotic front issued a statement on september 16, supporting the september 11 statement of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam.

the statement of the lao patriotic front broadcast by the pathet lao radio today says, "many peace- and justice-loving governments and peoples in the world welcome and support with great joy the september 11, 1972 statement of the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government on the ending of the u.s. war of aggression and the restoration of peace in viet nam.

"the u.s. imperialists have given no response to that fair and reasonable statement. on the contrary, they are intensifying their war and piling up their savage crimes against the vietnamese people."

the statement says, "an intimate companion-in-arms of the vietnamese people, the lao patriotic front and the lao people unreservedly support this statement of the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government. we fully agree with the severe denunciation and condemnation of the war schemes and acts of the u.s. imperialists in viet nam and in the whole of the indochinese peninsula. we fully support the two requirements of the vietnamese people expounded in this statement, which we regard as very correct, logical and reasonable and in keeping with the present realities in south viet nam, where there are two administrations, two armies, and other political forces. these requirements also correspond to the interests and aspirations of the vietnamese people and the progressive people all over the world, the american people as well.

"we firmly demand that the u.s. government stop its war of aggression in viet nam, terminate the 'vietnamization' policy contained in the 'nixon doctrine', end the mining and blockade of the d.r.v.n. and all other acts of war against her, promptly, totally and unconditionally withdraw u.s. and satellite troops along with the weapons and other war materials of the u.s. from south viet nam. the u.s. government must cease all military involvement in viet nam, stop supporting the stooge nguyen van thieu administration so that a provisional government of national concord of three equal segments may be formed in south viet nam, and the vietnamese people may settle themselves their internal affairs without interference from outside."

the statement says, "the l.p.f. and the lao people are resolved to defeat the enemy now making inroads upon the liberated zone, stand shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal vietnamese and cambodian peoples in carrying through to the end our national salvation struggle against u.s. imperialism and its henchmen, drive the u.s. imperialist aggressors from the indochinese peninsula and restore genuine independence and peace in laos, viet nam and cambodia."

US Bombing of Lao Liberated Area Condemned by LPF Central Committee Spokesman

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1972)

the spokesman of the central committee of the lao patriotic front in a statement on september 22 strongly condemned u.s. imperialism for frantically bombing the plain of jars-xieng khoang area, according to pathet lao radio yesterday.

the statement said that to support their puppet troops in continued attacks on the plain of jars-xieng khoang liberated area and to save them from complete defeat, the u.s. imperialists have mobilized a big force of aircraft, including b-52s, to attack the plain of jars-xieng khoang area in a very frenzied manner. since september 1, u.s. aircraft have flown on average 100 to 200 sorties a day to bomb this region, killing or wounding many civilians, most of them old people, women and children.

the statement said: "the lao patriotic forces and people, those of xieng khoang in particular, will never be duped by the 'peace' hoax of the u.s. imperialists and their running dogs, nor be shaken by the latter's intensification of bombings

and other military adventures. the patriotic forces are resolved not to let them nibble at the strategic plain of jars-xieng khoang region."

the statement said: "the l.p.f. and the lao people roundly protest and condemn the new military adventures of the u.s. in this area, and firmly demand that it put an immediate end to all similar criminal acts. if they disregard this protest and condemnation, and carry on their military adventures, they will receive heavier punishments, and surely meet with complete defeat."

Lao Patriotic Front Spokesman Condemns US Attacks on DRVN

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1972)

the spokesman of the lao patriotic front central committee yesterday issued a statement strongly condemning the wanton u.s. bombing and shelling of many densely populated areas in hanoi, haiphong and other places in north viet nam on october 5 and 6, according to kpl.

the statement pointed out, "these criminal acts of the u.s. imperialists brazenly violate the sovereignty and security of the democratic republic of viet nam and the u.s. commitment in 1968 to end completely and unconditionally the bombing of north viet nam."

the statement stressed, "the lao patriotic front and the lao people vigorously protest against and condemn the intensified u.s. air and naval war of destruction against the d.r.v.n. they fully support the october 6, 1972 statement of the spokesman of the d.r.v.n. foreign ministry, and demand that the nixon administration stop at once and completely its mining and blockade of the sea-approaches of the d.r.v.n. and all other acts of encroachment upon her sovereignty and security."

LPF Central Committee Issues Appeal on Independence Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1972)

the central committee of the lao patriotic front yesterday issued an appeal in celebration of the 27th anniversary of the independence of laos, according to kpl yesterday.

recalling the tremendous achievements in the past 27 years and the enormous victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation attained by the lao people, the appeal said, "under the l.p.f.'s banner of solidarity, the people of all nationalities of laos are closing their ranks, enhancing their patriotism, and deepening their hatred for the enemy. we are fighting without let-up and have won great victories in the recent dry season and this wet monsoon, wiping out more than 20,000 enemy troops. we are countering a new enemy offensive in the plain of jars. on all the fronts in the country, we are on the offensive and, strategically speaking, are overwhelming the enemy. the enemy, for their part, have been driven deeper into passivity."

warmly praising the great victories won by the vietnamese and cambodian armies and people in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the appeal pointed out, "the victories of our army and people and those of the vietnamese and cambodian armies and people have created a victorious position for the indochinese peoples, rapidly changing the war picture in laos and the whole of indochina in our favour. they have infused us with a new strength to dash forward to defeat u.s. imperialism and its henchmen thoroughly. they have also provided the three indochinese peoples with a new opportunity to forge ahead in mutual assistance to dash the 'nixon doctrine' and to crown their anti-u.s. struggle for national salvation with victory."

the appeal said, "in this situation, we have appointed a delegation to go to vientiane to engage in talks with the other side to settle the lao issue peacefully on the basis of our 5-point overall solution. nevertheless, the nixon clique and its lao henchmen are seeking to obstruct such talks. they remain quite stubborn, refusing to renounce their aggressive scheme while trying to prolong their war in laos and indochina as a whole."

the appeal urged all cadres, armymen, and the rest of the people of laos to unite still more closely, sharpen vigilance, and heighten their determination to foil all the military and political intrigues of the nixon clique and its flunkeys, compelling them to settle the lao problem peacefully the way the l.p.f. has proposed in its 5-point solution.

the appeal urged the lao people of all nationalities in the liberated areas to bring into full play their heroic spirit in struggle so as to oppose all the new schemes of the enemy, vigorously build and consolidate the liberated areas and improve the people's living conditions.

the appeal called upon well-known patriots, monks, intellectuals and other compatriots in areas temporarily controlled by the enemy to bring into full play their patriotism and unite still more closely, compelling u.s. imperialism and its henchmen to stop their aggression and negotiate sincerely so as to settle the lao problem on the basis of the 5-point solution proposed by the l.p.f.

Lao Patriotic Front and Alliance of Patriotic Neutralist Forces Representatives' Meeting Issues Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1972)

a statement was issued on october 10 by a meeting of representatives of the lao patriotic front and the alliance of lao patriotic neutralist forces. the statement broadcast by the pathet lao radio on october 16 reads in part as follows:

a meeting of representatives of the central committee of the lao patriotic front and the alliance of the lao patriotic neutralist forces presided over by prince souphanouvong, chairman of the l.p.f. central committee, was held on october 10, 1972. the meeting reviewed the situation of our people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation in the past stage.

the meeting unanimously held that a new development favourable to our people is emerging in our people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. our various patriotic forces and people have seized many strategic new victories by following up the nation-wide victories won in the 1971-72 dry season and through coordinating with the struggle of the fraternal vietnamese and khmer people.

despite its heavier and heavier defeats in laos, viet nam and cambodia, u.s. imperialism is still

very stubborn. the nixon administration has continuously intensified the war of aggression against the countries in indochina, spared no efforts in carrying out the "nixon doctrine" and stepped up the implementation of the policy of using "asians to fight asians" and "indochinese to fight indochinese".

u.s. imperialism and its lackeys are doing their utmost to intensify and prolong the war of aggression against laos and have not given up the attempt to make laos a new type colony and military base of the united states.

the lao patriotic front put forth on march 6, 1972 a five-point political solution for the peaceful settlement of the lao question which expresses the sincere desire for peace of the various patriotic forces, and which is correct, reasonable and in conformity with the basic principles of the 1962 geneva agreements, the present reality in laos, the interests of the nation and the people as well as the interests of peace in indochina and southeast asia. therefore, it has won widespread approval and support of public opinion in the country and abroad.

however, u.s. imperialism and the vientiane side have failed to make due response to the five-point political solution put forth by the lao patriotic front. on the contrary, they have undermined the efforts for peace of the lao patriotic front by wicked means.

in face of the more and more serious new defeats suffered by the united states in the whole of indochina and in laos and in face of the strong pressure at home and abroad, prince souvanna phouma recently had to agree to take the five-point political solution put forth by the lao patriotic front on march 6, 1972 as the basis for negotiations by the parties concerned.

the meeting solemnly declared before the various patriotic forces:

1. u.s. imperialism has violated the geneva agreement on laos, subverted the three-party government of national union and conducted interference and aggression against laos in various forms. so the u.s. must end the war and all its military involvement and interference in laos, must respect the sovereignty, independence, neutrality, unity and territorial integrity of laos just as what was pointed out in the 1962 geneva agreement on laos for which the united states had pledged its respect.

2. the united states must respect the right to self-determination of the lao people and the internal affairs of laos must be solved by the lao people themselves on the basis of the present realities in laos. the vientiane side

must give up the policy of tailing after the u.s. the various parties concerned in laos must reestablish the government of national union to solve all the new problems put forth in conformity with the present circumstances so as to lay the ground for restoring genuine and absolute peace, national concord and unification.

this is the actual condition in laos which must be jointly solved by the parties concerned. at the same time, the following problems must be solved on the basis of the concrete contents of the five-point political solution:

(1). on the question of cessation of u.s. interference and aggression against laos. the u.s. must withdraw from laos all the advisers and military personnel of the u.s. and the various countries on the u.s. side, all the thai troops, all the weapons and other means of war, must abolish all military and para-military organisations set up by the u.s. and thailand in laos, must disband the special forces organized by the u.s. itself and directly armed, supplied and commanded by it, and dismantle the military bases, strongholds and barracks built by the u.s. and thailand on the lao territory, and must stop using all bases and all armed forces in thailand and sending thai troops to interfere in and invade laos. the u.s. must bear the entire responsibility for launching the aggressive war in laos and compensate for all the losses. the kingdom of laos will not join any foreign military bloc, not recognize the "protection" by any military bloc and not allow any foreign country to build military bases on the lao territory, to station troops and military personnel in laos and to ship weapons and means of war into laos in any form. the problems concerning laos and other indochinese countries must be solved by the lao people in consultation with the other indochinese peoples on the basis of mutual equality and mutual respect for independence, sovereignty, unification and territorial integrity.

(2). on the question of materialisation of national concord and people's democratic rights. free and democratic election is to be held on the basis of the people's freedom and democratic rights which have been made public and completely carried out and on the basis of further formulation and revision of the electoral law so as to form parliament and formally establish the government of national union which genuinely represents the people of various nationalities. in order to achieve this aim, the various lao parties concerned must decide to form immediately on the basis of the spirit of respect for the throne a joint political assembly and a

provisional government of national union which has a new political programme and ruling machine, so as to solve all the urgent issues of the state.

(3). on the question of ending the war in laos. the united states must stop completely and forever its bombing of laos and all its military activities and that of countries on the u.s. side. at the same time, all armed forces in laos must stop hostile military actions on the ground or in the air and must cease encroaching upon or "nibbling" at the areas under the temporary control of the other side. after the cease-fire has come into effect, the lao parties concerned must repatriate captured military personnel and civilians of all nationalities on conditions agreed by all sides. a joint organ is to set up on the decision of all sides to superintend and supervise the cease-fire and the implementation of various agreements signed by the parties concerned. this superintendence and supervision will be assisted by the international control commission in laos under the rights and duties laid down in the 1962 geneva agreement on laos.

all the above-mentioned questions are an integral whole, closely connected and inseparable.

all these questions must be completely settled so as to restore peace and realize national concord, and then to establish a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutralist, united and prosperous laos.

the meeting called upon all lao compatriots to understand the present situation correctly, to be more vigilant than at any time and to continuously strengthen their will for struggle with the determination to push the cause against u.s. aggression and for national salvation to complete victory.

the meeting appealed to the peace and democratic forces in the world and the peace-loving and justice-upholding people of various countries to strengthen their support to the just struggle of the lao people and the peace efforts of the lao patriotic forces, to step up the struggle, to compel the u.s. to end its war of aggression against laos, and to make concrete contributions to the settlement of the lao question in conformity with interests of peace in indochina and southeast asia.

Phoun Sipaseuth Explains Lao Patriotic Forces' Just Stand on Peaceful Settlement of Lao Issue

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1972)

phoun sipaseuth, standing member of the central committee of the lao patriotic front and head of the delegation of the lao patriotic forces, spoke at the first session of the official talks in vientiane on october 17, 1972, explaining in detail the just stand of the lao patriotic forces on the peaceful settlement of the lao question, according to kpl.

listing a host of facts, phoun sipaseuth first of all exposed and severely denounced the crime of u.s. imperialism in trampling upon the 1954 and 1962 geneva agreements, twice subverting the national union governments and continuously intensifying the war of aggression against laos.

he pointed out that the realities have amply shown that "the u.s. imperialists are the aggressors against our country and the most dangerous enemy of our people, and that the u.s. intervention and aggression is the cause of all suffering of our people, the cause of the extremely serious situation in laos now."

he said: "like the fraternal peoples of viet nam and cambodia, our people have valiantly stood up to struggle resolutely and persistently against the u.s. aggression in defence of our beloved fatherland. never will our people reconcile themselves to being slaves of the u.s. and submit to enemy bombs and shells. the savage crimes of the u.s. imperialists and their henchmen can only heighten the indignation of our people at the aggressors and the traitors.

"for independence, peace and genuine neutrality, in the interest of the nation, and in duty to the peace and security to the other nations in indochina, southeast asia and the world, all the nationalities of the lao nation have rallied around the militant alliance between the lao patriotic front and the alliance of patriotic neutralist forces, and have closely united with the brother nations of viet nam and cambodia in the resolve to fight in defence of the country's independence and sovereignty and the liberated zone. we have smashed all military adventures of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, giving them the punishment they well deserve. in the course of our struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, our patriotic forces have won very great victories. they have been tested and tempered, and have matured fast in all respects. their position on the battlefield now is one of offensive and initiative. the liberated zone, under the control of the patriotic forces, has been successfully defended

and strengthened. it is now steadier and stronger than ever, and is the pride of our people in the whole country. moreover, the great successes our nation has made in the resistance to the u.s. aggression constitute an active contribution to the very great victory all the indochinese peoples have won together in their common fight against u.s. imperialism and for the construction of their respective countries in their own ways. all this is an aspect of the reality of laos at present. any failure to see it or any attempt to disregard it will not help in any way to find a correct solution to the lao problem."

he pointed out that for the settlement of the lao issue "the u.s. must end the war, put a stop to all military involvement and all intervention in laos, respect the sovereignty, independence, neutrality, unity and territorial integrity of laos as laid down in the 1962 geneva agreement on laos, to which the u.s. government is a signatory.

"the united states must respect the lao people's right to self-determination, and the affairs of laos must be settled by the lao people themselves on the basis of the reality in this country. the vientiane party must stop joining the u.s. bandwagon. the lao parties concerned will form a new national coalition government and settle issues that have just cropped up newly, in a way conforming to the present reality, thus providing a foundation to the restoration of peace, and the achievement of national concord and national unity in a thorough, definite manner."

he said: "the patriotic forces are in a position of victory and initiative. yet, out of our concern for the supreme interests of the nation and the fatherland, and in response to the earnest desire of all strata of our people for genuine independence and freedom, we have always persisted in our stand of good will, advocating a peaceful settlement of the lao issue through consultation among the lao parties concerned, as proposed in the 5-point political solution we made public on march 3, 1970 and accepted by prince souvanna phouma, in his letter of july 24, 1972, as a basis for discussion.

"today, at this session, and on behalf of the delegation of the lao patriotic forces, i wish to dwell on the main contents of this 5-point political solution.

"1/ for peace to be restored and maintained permanently in laos the united states must scrupulously respect the sovereignty, independence, neutrality, unity and territorial integrity of laos as provided for in the 1962 geneva agreement on laos, and put an end to all interference of any form in the internal affairs of laos.

"a- the united states must stop its war of aggression in laos, cease all bombardment and all other military operations, and terminate its military involvement in laos.

"b- the united states must withdraw from laos all military advisers and personnel, including technical personnel, of the united states and other foreign countries in the u.s. camp, all regular and non-regular forces of thailand, and all u.s. weapons and war means. it must dissolve all military and para-military organizations it has set up in laos, and must disband at once the 'special forces' it has directly organized, trained, equipped, paid and commanded.

"c- the united states must dismantle all u.s. and thai military bases, positions and establishments on the land of laos, and must stop using its military bases and forces in thailand, and thai armed forces as well, for intervention and aggression in laos.

"d- the united states must answer for all the losses and destruction caused by its war of aggression, especially by its air war, to laos since 1964, and must bear the cost of healing the wounds it has inflicted on laos.

"2/ in order that laos may become a truly independent and neutral country, a foreign policy of neutrality will be applied in conformity with the declaration of july 9, 1962 on the neutrality of laos, as stipulated in the 1962 geneva agreement on laos.

"according to this agreement, the kingdom of laos will not enter into any military alliance with any foreign country, will not accept 'protection' from any military alliance, and will not allow any foreign country to maintain military bases, armed forces and military personnel on the territory of laos, or to introduce weapons, ammunition and war materiel, under any form, into laos. toward this end,

"a- all agreements and treaties of a military or any other character that is inconsistent with the neutrality of the kingdom of laos must be annulled. the kingdom of laos must once again affirm its rejection of 'protection' by any power or any military alliance, first of all, the u.s.-rigged s.e.a.t.o.

"b- the kingdom of laos will maintain and expand its relations with other countries on the basis of the 5 principles of peaceful coexistence and without discrimination against any political and social regimes; it will maintain and develop economic and cultural co-operation with other countries on the basis of the principle of equality and mutual benefit; it will accept economic and technical aid without political strings from all countries including the united states.

"c- regarding the other indochinese countries, the kingdom of laos will promote its relations of good neighbourliness with them on the basis of the 5 principles of peaceful coexistence and the provisions of the 1954 geneva agreements on indochina and the 1962 geneva agreement on laos, in a common effort to defend their respective lands and build them in their own ways.

"d- all matters that concern laos and the other countries in indochina will be discussed and settled among these countries on the basis of equality, respect for one another's independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity, the spirit of mutual understanding and assistance, and without outside interference.

"3/ to settle all matters that concern the various lao parties, national concord and unity must be achieved, so that all citizens of laos may pool their efforts to make their country independent, democratic and prosperous,

"a- on the basis of the declaration and strict observance of civil liberties, the constitution and the election law will be amended and revised in compliance with the present realities in the country, and genuinely free and democratic general elections will be held to elect a national assembly and to form an official coalition government which truly represents the lao people of all nationalities, for the building of a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified, and prosperous laos.

"out of respect for the throne, the lao parties concerned, in the immediate future, will set up a new provisional national coalition government and a political consultative council for the settlement of various matters.

"b- the new provisional national coalition government will be formed according to a special procedure and will include segments of equal strength, namely,

-the lao patriotic front,
-the patriotic neutralist forces, and personalities and intellectuals advocating peace, independence and neutrality, and
-the vientiane party.

"the provisional national coalition government will have a new political programme and apparatus, agreed upon by the parties concerned, to carry out the following functions and tasks: to entertain foreign relations, maintain peace, implement agreements among the parties, promulgate and observe civil liberties, receive and distribute foreign aid to laos, and in co-ordination with the political consultative council, make preparations for truly free and democratic general elections to achieve national concord and national unity.

"c- the setting up of the political consultative council, which will be the highest expression of national unity will promote national concord and national unity. the council, set up through consultations, will consist of components largely representative of all parties concerned, patriots of both sexes, representing all nationalities, religions, social strata and patriotic personalities and intellectuals throughout the country.

"to achieve national concord and unity, the political consultative council will rectify the general election law and procedure to make it truly democratic and free to elect a national assembly and an official national coalition government truly representative of all nationalities in laos.

"d- the lao parties concerned will agree upon the measures to ensure the security of the premises of the national coalition government and the political consultative council to counter any sabotage or pressure of whatever forces in laos or from outside, so that the national coalition government and the political consultative council may operate with efficacy.

"4/ to guarantee justice and security to all lao citizens, disregarding their political background or leaning, and gradually promote and consolidate national concord and unity.

"a- the parties concerned will refrain from discriminatory or retaliatory acts against people who have co-operated with the other party during war-time; the vientiane side must dismantle 'refugees camp' and repatriate people who were forced to leave their home villages, and compensate them for their losses.

"b- the provisional national coalition government will strictly guarantee democratic liberties to the people, and abolish all regulations and organizations that are incompatible with these rights.

"c- to promote the normalization of relations in all respects between the two zones, create favourable conditions for the people to move from one zone to another on business or visit, exchange information and culture, etc., in order to promptly reunify the country through consultations among the lao parties on the basis of equality and national concord.

"5/ in order to end hostilities and facilitate the implementation of agreements of the parties concerned:

"a- the belligerent parties will order the regular or non-regular forces under their command or in alliance with them to effect ceasefire on the spot, completely and simultaneously throughout the lao territory. that is to say:

"- the u.s. will completely and definitively cease bombing and all other military acts of the u.s. and other foreign countries in the u.s. camp in laos.

"- the armed forces of laos will stop all hostile military acts on the ground and in the air, and all encroachment upon or nibbling at areas under the temporary control of the other side.

"b- right after the ceasefire has been effected, the lao parties concerned will exchange all captured militarymen and civilians of whatever nationalities, according to procedures agreed upon by the parties concerned. such exchanges will begin and conclude simultaneously with the withdrawal from laos of advisers and military personnel of the u.s. and of other foreign countries in the u.s. camp, and thai troops.

"c- the parties concerned will agree upon the setting up of a liaison organ to control and supervise the ceasefire and the implementation of all agreements among the lao parties, with the assistance of the international commission for supervision and control within its status as laid down in the 1962 geneva protocol.

"gentlemen,

"the contents of the 5-point solution, as i have mentioned above, constitute an organic, indivisible whole. it aims at settling the lao problem in its internal and external aspects, its political and military aspects. these five points are very fair and sensible. they are based on the present realities in laos, and take into consideration the interests of all parties concerned. we believe that these five points fully meet the deep aspirations of our people and the fundamental rights of our nation, as well as the desire of our king and the interests of peace and security in indochina, southeast asia and the world.

"we hope that your side respond positively to our proposals so that we may settle the lao question among ourselves peacefully and in accordance with the aspirations and burning desire of our entire people."

Lao Patriotic Front Spokesman Condemns US Bombing of Hanoi and Diplomatic Missions

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1972)

the spokesman of the central committee of the lao patriotic front in a statement issued on october 18 strongly condemns the u.s. imperialists for their air raids against hanoi and the diplomatic missions there, according to the pathet lao radio.

the statement points out, "the above-mentioned acts of the u.s. imperialists constitute a crude encroachment upon the sovereignty and security of the d.r.v.n., a violation of international law."

the statement continues, "the lao patriotic front strongly protests against and sternly condemns u.s. imperialism for its rabid and adventurous acts against the d.r.v.n. we fully support the statement of the d.r.v.n. foreign ministry dated october 11, 1972 and demand that the nixon administration stop its extermination air raids in the d.r.v.n. and the mining and blockade of her ports and other acts against the d.r.v.n., respect the vietnamese people's right to self-determination and international law."

the statement warmly hails the tremendous victories scored by the north vietnamese people and their army in their fight against the u.s. air-gangsters.

the statement concludes, "true to the joint declaration of the indochinese peoples' summit conference, the lao patriotic front and the lao people, standing shoulder to shoulder with the brotherly vietnamese and cambodian peoples, are resolved to fight on till final victory is won over u.s. imperialism."

LPF Central Committee Supports DRVN Government's Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1972)

the central committee of the lao patriotic front issued a statement yesterday, completely supporting the october 26, 1972 statement of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam on the present state of the negotiations relating to the viet nam problem, according to kpl. the full text of the statement reads:

on october 26, 1972, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam issued a statement regarding the present state of the negotiations on the viet nam

problem. the statement denounced the obdurate attitude of the nixon clique which has resorted to deceptive tricks, to delay the signing of an "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam" and prolong the u.s. war of aggression in viet nam and indochina as a whole.

it is public knowledge that four years ago, following the great victories of the vietnamese side in its resistance war, the u.s. imperialists and their henchmen were compelled to accept the holding of talks in paris to settle the viet nam problem peacefully. but at these talks, because the u.s. side has stuck to its colonialist stand, the negotiations have failed to reach an early result.

recently, to pave way for the negotiations' progress, the d.r.v.n. side took the initiative of putting forward a draft "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam". the u.s. side has already agreed upon all the terms in this draft agreement. the main contents of the draft agreement comprise the main issues regarding the ending of the war and re-establishment of peace in viet nam and the termination of the involvement of the u.s. and its henchmen. through exchanges of views between the d.r.v.n. side and the u.s. side, the formulation of the draft agreement was regarded as complete and the text awaited to be signed. the two sides have agreed upon a schedule for the signing of the agreement on october 26, 1972. but the u.s. side twice proposed a change of the schedule, and the last time it proposed october 31, 1972 for the signing of the agreement. the d.r.v.n. side prompted by its perseverance and goodwill again agreed to the u.s. proposal. but as the date of the signing of the agreement drew near, the u.s. side pretexted a number of difficulties in saigon to propose other changes and, moreover, refused to set the date of signing the said agreement.

the above fact proves that during the last four years of negotiations, the d.r.v.n. side has all along shown good faith and a serious attitude and made every effort to reach a peaceful settlement of the viet nam problem. on the contrary, the u.s. imperialists, obstinate, bellicose, and treacherous by nature, have been resorting to every way and means to fool public opinion and drag on their aggressive war.

in laos, by stubbornly prolonging their war and frantically attacking the liberated zone, the u.s. imperialists are blocking the peace talks between the delegation of the patriotic forces and the delegation of the vientiane side.

the l.p.f. holds that the draft agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam which the d.r.v.n. side has put forward and is urging the u.s. side to sign on october 31, 1972 will not only bring an end to the war and restore peace in viet nam but also conforms to the

interests of the vietnamese people, assuring their fundamental national rights and the right of the south vietnamese people to shape their own destiny. the signing of this agreement will also create favourable conditions for ending the war and restoring peace in laos and cambodia, and greatly contribute to the safeguarding of peace in asia and the rest of the world.

therefore, the l.p.f. holds that the delay and refusal of the u.s. to sign this agreement seriously jeopardize the peaceful settlement of the viet nam problem which is now facing better opportunities than ever before. at the same time, this act also threatens to drag on the u.s. war in indochina. it runs counter to the aspiration of the peace-loving people all over the world who are longing for an early restoration of peace in viet nam and the whole of indochina. it will bring more suffering to the indochinese peoples including the lao people.

the so-called difficulties in saigon raised by the u.s. side are sheer deception. as everybody knows, the nguyen van thieu clique is merely a stooge of the u.s. imperialists to carry out their aggressive plans. since the u.s. imperialists have put him in power to carry out the war, why can they not order him to stop the war? the l.p.f. energetically protests against these acts of sabotage taken by the nixon clique, and demands that they sign the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam on october 31, 1972 as they have agreed with the d.r.v.n. side. the u.s. can use no excuse whatsoever to change the contents and the spirit of that agreement. otherwise the nixon administration and its henchmen must bear full responsibility for all the consequences which may arise from their acts in viet nam and the whole of indochina in the days to come.

a companion-in-arms of the vietnamese people and together with them fighting against the u.s. imperialists and their henchmen, the l.p.f. prompted by the goodwill for peace declares full support for the statement of october 26, 1972 of the d.r.v.n. government, and demands that the u.s. side stop all acts aimed at delaying the cessation of the war and the restoration of peace in viet nam. with this objective in sight and in response to the d.r.v.n. government's appeal, the l.p.f. is resolved to step up the patriotic struggle against the u.s. imperialists in all fields to compel them to stop their war of aggression in viet nam, laos and the whole of indochina.

the l.p.f. calls on all cadres, combatants and the entire people to sharpen their vigilance over the u.s. schemes, unite still more closely, step up their struggle, and join the fraternal vietnamese and cambodian peoples in the struggle to defeat the u.s. aggressors and their

lackeys. however obdurate and bellicose they may be, the u.s. imperialists and their henchmen cannot escape from total failure. the more stubborn they are, the more clearly they reveal their aggressive and deceptive nature. the u.s. imperialists having committed aggression against viet nam and the other indochinese countries must end that aggression. so long as the u.s. imperialists refuse to give up their aggressive scheme, the lao, vietnamese and cambodian peoples will fight on shoulder to shoulder till the peace, independence and freedom of each country are completely achieved.

Prince Souphanouvong Gives Interview on Lao Situation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 3, 1972)

prince souphanouvong, chairman of the central committee of the lao patriotic front, analysed the present situation in laos and explained the position of the lao patriotic front on the peaceful settlement of the lao problem in a recent interview with the prensa latina correspondent of cuba, according to a broadcast of the pathet lao radio on october 31.

on the present situation in laos, prince souphanouvong said: "recently, the various patriotic forces of laos have repeatedly won splendid victories of strategic significance militarily and politically. these victories have strengthened the offensive position of the lao people's patriotic forces and sunk u.s. imperialism and its lackeys deeper into the state of passivity and defeat. this is one aspect of the reality in laos.

"on the other hand, in spite of their severe defeat in viet nam and cambodia as well as in laos, the u.s. imperialists are still stubbornly prolonging and intensifying their war in our country and have not given up their attempt to turn laos into a new-type colony and military base of the united states."

with regard to the position of the lao patriotic front on the settlement of the lao problem, the prince demanded that the united states stop its aggressive war against laos and all military involvement and intervention in laos, respect the country's sovereignty, independence, neutrality, unity and territorial integrity, respect the lao people's right to self-determination and let them settle their own internal affairs themselves on the basis of the present reality. he pointed out that the vientiane regime must discard its policy of acting as a running dog of the united states. all parties

concerned in laos must form a new government of national union and solve various problems in conformity with the present reality so as to establish genuine and full peace, and achieve national concord and the reunification of the country.

referring to the peace negotiations on laos, the prince said: "ever since the first meeting, the vientiane side has adopted a wicked and insincere attitude. it posed as the representative of the tripartite government of national union and wanted the various patriotic forces to readily follow its dictate. in short, it refuses to recognize the true reality of the present situation in laos.

"what is more serious is that while the two sides met at the conference table, the vientiane authorities, with the help of the thai troops and u.s. air support, despatched a large number of troops to launch repeated nibbling attacks against the plain of jars of xieng khoang province and lower laos held by the patriotic forces."

prince souphanouvong pointed out that "the united states has not given up its attempt of aggression against laos and the vientiane regime is still dreaming of getting the upper hand in the negotiations."

the prince also made reference to the militant unity of the people of the three indochinese countries. he said, "the nixon clique has been trying all ways and means to sow discord among the various nations on the indochinese peninsula and to knock together the treacherous reactionaries in vientiane, phnompenh, saigon and bangkok. but all the atrocities and vicious schemes of u.s. imperialism can only bring it profound despair and unexpected consequences, that is, the militant unity of the three indochinese peoples which is embodied in the april, 1970 joint declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples. this joint declaration is an inexhaustible source of encouragement to the lao people in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation."

Lao Patriotic Front Issues Statement on US Intensification of War and Obstruction of Peaceful Settlement of Lao Problem

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1972)

the central committee of the lao patriotic front issued yesterday a statement on the present situation in laos, according to kpl.

the statement reads:

the statement of the central committee of the lao patriotic front on u.s. imperialism and its lackeys' intensification of the war and obstruction of the peaceful settlement of the lao problem

for some time now, the u.s. imperialists and their quislings, using a huge contingent of puppet troops and deploying massive u.s. air support, have been intensifying their attacks on the patriotic forces in many places from the north to the south, thus causing the tension in laos to mount steadily.

early in october this year, they conducted operation "toula" (october) against the plain of jars in northern laos. the operation involved 60 battalions and u.s. aircraft, which flew several hundred support missions a day.

meanwhile, operation "sing dam" (black lion) has been conducted against saravane, lao ngam and other regions in southern laos since late july by dozens of battalions including many interventionist thai battalions.

besides, the rightist army and thai interventionist forces have jointly conducted "sweeps" and retaliatory raids against the population in the lao-thai border areas, particularly in sayaboury and champassak provinces.

in all these places, the puppet army and interventionist troops have committed arson and plunder, and forced the inhabitants into concentration camps disguised as "refugees' centres". recently, hundreds of families have been driven out of the various hamlets in muong kham, xieng khoang, and in nam thon, lao ngam and saravane and herded into concentration camps.

apart from these nibbling attacks and "sweeps", the u.s. imperialists have intensified the bombing of the lao territory. according to western sources, two-thirds of the u.s. aircraft in southeast asia are being used in strikes on the lao and cambodian liberated areas in the bombing campaign, whose intensity has greatly increased since october.

on the lao territory there are already up to 25 thai battalions organized into mobile regiments and a joint vientiane-bangkok-vang pao command, even though the u.s. imperialists are planning the introduction of other thai contingents.

prince souvanna phouma, during his recent visit in bangkok, reached an agreement with the thanom-praphas clique on the sending of more thai troops to laos to continue the u.s. aggression.

now that talks are being held for the patriotic forces and the vientiane side in vientiane, these new acts of war intensification of the u.s. imperialists and their henchmen will only aggravate the situation in laos, obstruct the negotiations, and prove that the nixon administration and the vientiane side are not serious in the quest for a settlement of the lao problem. indeed, along with dodging the correct, fair and reasonable proposals of the lao patriotic front, the vientiane side has violated the principles of equality and unanimity in the settlement of matters regarding the regulations and procedures of the talks, thus raising many obstacles to negotiations. at the same time, it has not ceased slinging mud at the l.p.f. and the democratic republic of viet nam. prince souvanna phouma, too, in the united states and at the united nations recently made slanderous charges against the l.p.f. and the d.r.v.n.

these developments show clearly that the u.s. imperialists and their hirelings are bent on prolonging the u.s. war of aggression in laos and the whole of indochina. the nixon administration, in this dark design, has sought to delay the signing of the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam".

in such a situation, the l.p.f. and the lao people energetically condemn the u.s. imperialists and their henchmen for this military adventure, and firmly demand a definitive end to it. let this be known to the u.s. imperialists and their quislings: if they persist in their war adventure, they will receive the punishment they deserve, and will have to bear all the responsibility for the consequences of their acts.

the l.p.f. and the patriotic forces and the entire lao people demand that the vientiane side continue the talks with the patriotic forces with sincerity, stop violating the principle of equality, and remove all the obstacles it has put up so that the lao problem may be settled in conformity with the l.p.f.'s 5-point political solution.

the central committee of the l.p.f. earnestly calls on all the patriotic forces and people of laos to sharpen vigilance and stand ready to thwart all nixon's efforts to intensify and prolong the war. prompted by our good will,

we will carry on the talks with the vientiane side to solve the lao problem peacefully on the basis of the l.p.f.'s 5-point political solution, and enhance our militant solidarity with the fraternal vietnamese and cambodian peoples in the spirit of the joint declaration of the indochinese peoples' summit conference to defeat nixon's war of aggression and make our just struggle triumph.

the l.p.f. central committee calls upon the peoples and governments of the socialist countries and the other peace- and justice-loving countries in the world to raise their voices in protest and condemnation of the u.s. imperialists and their henchmen for their new acts of war intensification and their obstructing the talks between the lao parties concerned, and to increase their support and assistance to the lao people's just struggle in the interests of indochina and southeast asia.

LPF Central Committee Spokesman Condemns Intensified US Dispatch of Arms, War Materials to Saigon Puppets

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1972)

the spokesman of the central committee of the lao patriotic front issued a statement on november 24 severely condemning u.s. imperialism for massively dispatching more arms and war materials to the saigon puppet regime and intensifying and prolonging its war of aggression in south viet nam, according to kpl.

the statement pointed out that u.s. imperialism has, on the one hand, sought all pretexts to dodge the signing of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam approved with the democratic republic of viet nam and, on the other, massively dispatched weapons and war materials to south viet nam to prop up the nguyen van thieu puppet regime. "this shows that the nixon administration is not sincere regarding the settlement of the viet nam problem, that it is stubbornly continuing its war of aggression in south viet nam and is actively preparing for the perpetuation of that war on a higher level of fierceness."

after denouncing u.s. imperialism and its lackeys for conducting nibbling attacks against the lao liberated zone and raising obstacles at the vientiane talks for ending the war and restoring peace and national concord

in laos, the statement said that "it is clear that the nixon administration's peace professions are designed solely to fool the public in the u.s. and the world, to cover its perfidious and vicious intrigues to prolong the u.s. war of aggression in viet nam, laos and cambodia and make the 'indochinized' war drag on indefinitely in the context of the 'nixon doctrine'."

the statement said, "the l.p.f. and the lao people firmly demand that the nixon administration renounce its scheme to prolong its war in south viet nam and seriously respond to the statement of october 26 of the d.r.v.n. government and that of october 28 of the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government. we are resolved to fulfil all our internationalist duty towards the vietnamese and cambodian peoples in the struggle against the common enemy -- the u.s. imperialist aggressors -- and for the independence and freedom of each country.

"we are firmly convinced that the struggle waged by the heroic south vietnamese people against the u.s. aggressors and their hirelings, for peace, national independence, democracy and national reconciliation, will triumph."

LPF Central Committee Condemns Thieu Clique for Stepped-up Suppression of People

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 12, 1972)

the central committee of the lao patriotic front (l.p.f.) issued a statement on december 9, condemning the saigon puppet regime for stepping up its suppression and persecution of the south vietnamese patriots, according to pathet lao radio.

listing many facts, the statement exposed the nguyen van thieu puppet regime as having intensified its persecution, arrests and slaughter of the south vietnamese people on a large scale.

the statement said: "along with these acts of repression and massacres, the nixon administration has massively sent modern weapons and war equipment to south viet nam to help the saigon puppets carry on the u.s. neo-colonialist war.

"these terrorist fascist acts of the u.s. imperialists and the saigon puppets have crudely trampled upon the fundamental national rights and democratic liberties of the south vietnamese people and their earnest aspirations for peace and national reconciliation. they are aggravating the already strained situation in south viet nam."

the statement demanded that the u.s. and the nguyen van thieu puppet administration stop at once the persecution and murder of those being detained, guarantee safety for the people, and set free all those illegally detained.

the statement said: "the l.p.f. and the lao people unreservedly support the south vietnamese people's just struggle to liberate the south, defend the socialist north and achieve ultimate reunification of the country, and firmly believe that this just struggle will triumph."

Lao Patriotic Front Denounces US War Escalation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 21, 1972)

the central committee of the lao patriotic front issued a statement yesterday strongly denouncing the nixon administration for its delay in signing the agreement on restoring peace in viet nam and for intensifying the war of aggression against viet nam.

the statement points out that the u.s. is still clinging to its aggressive design, continuing its war in viet nam and its involvement in south viet nam. moreover, the nixon administration is delaying the signing of the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam", which it reached with the democratic republic of viet nam on october 20.

at the same time, it has instructed the nguyen van thieu puppet administration to attack the whole content of the agreement by raising arrogant demands.

"these acts of the nixon administration only show its lack of good-will and its scheme to prolong the war in south viet nam indefinitely and to maintain its neo-colonialist rule in south viet nam. this is an insolent challenge to the peace-loving people all over the world, including the progressive americans, and a serious encroachment upon the basic national rights of the vietnamese people."

the statement says: "the lao patriotic front and the lao people strongly condemn the u.s. scheme to prolong its aggressive war in south viet nam and fully support the statement of december 16, 1972 of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. they demand that the nixon administration end its aggressive war in south viet nam, stop supporting the nguyen van thieu puppet administration and sign immediately the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam as reached on october 20, 1972."

Lao Patriotic Front Central Committee Spokesman Condemns US Imperialist War Escalation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1972)

the spokesman of the central committee of the lao patriotic front issued a statement in sam neua on december 20, sternly condemning u.s. for its new war escalation against the democratic republic of viet nam and expressing the determination to fight together with the vietnamese people to completely defeat the u.s. aggressors, according to pathet lao radio yesterday.

the statement pointed out that the most savage bombing and strafing of hanoi and haiphong cities as well as the densely populated areas in other provinces of north viet nam by aircraft dispatched by the nixon administration are utterly dangerous new acts of war escalation.

the statement said: "the nixon administration attempts to use these acts to cow the vietnamese people, bring them to their knees and force them to accept its terms. but this is only a pipe dream of u.s. imperialism. every time it carries out war escalation, it sustains heavy blows at the hands of the vietnamese people."

the statement said that the lao patriotic front and lao people condemn the nixon administration for its new military adventure against the democratic republic of viet nam and wholeheartedly support the december 19, 1972 statement of the d.r.v.n. foreign ministry. the nixon administration must immediately sign the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam", it added.

the statement said that the lao patriotic front solemnly warns the nixon administration that should it obdurately ignore the legitimate demands of the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia and the people of the world it will receive due punishment.

the statement said that the lao patriotic front will enhance its support and assistance to the heroic vietnamese people and stand together with them to thoroughly defeat the u.s. aggressors.

Lao Patriotic Front Central Committee Condemns
Intensified US Bombing of DRVN

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1972)

the central committee of the lao patriotic front issued a statement on december 29 strongly condemning u.s. imperialism for its intensified bombing of the democratic republic of viet nam, according to the "pathet lao radio".

the statement said that while stepping up its aggressive war against cambodia and laos, the nixon administration has refused to sign the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam" and, since december 18, dispatched a large number of b-52 strategic bombers and fighters of various types to carry out extermination bombing raids against hanoi, haiphong and many other populated areas in north viet nam, committing heinous crimes against the vietnamese people.

the statement said that the nixon administration's criminal move is aimed at threatening the vietnamese people by bombs and forcing them to accept the unreasonable u.s. "proposals". but the heroic vietnamese people have meted out a most serious punishment to the u.s. air pirates.

the statement said, "the lao people and the lao patriotic front express utmost indignation at nixon's intensified bombing raids against the d.r.v.n. before public opinion in the world, we strongly protest against and condemn the crimes of the nixon administration, resolutely and fully support the december 21, 1972 statement of the d.r.v.n. government and the december 22, 1972 statement of the provisional revolutionary government of the r.s.v.n. we most strongly demand that the nixon administration put an immediate end to its military advanture of intensifying its bombing raids against north viet nam, the mining and blockade of her ports and the encroachment upon her sovereignty and security, its interference in the south viet nam issue and its support to the nguyen van thieu regime, and sign the 'agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam' reached by the united states and viet nam and made public by the d.r.v.n. on october 26, 1972".

"no matter what may happen," the statement said, "the lao people and the lao patriotic front, being loyal to the joint statement of the indochinese people's summit conference, will fight side by side with the fraternal vietnamese and khmer people, continue their struggle and resist u.s. imperialism till final victory."

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